The Pyongyang Times

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Pan-African Youth Movement

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 2 the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement on a visit to our country.

Present there were Jenerali Twaha Khalfan Ulinwengu and Etoka Beka Patrick Albert, Deputy General Secretaries of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

On hand were personages concerned Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Kim Gil Hyon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, saying that the visit of the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement to our country is of great significance in strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and African youths.

The leader said that the present time is an era when the old forces are on the decline and the new emerging forces grow, it has been proved that the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which were oppressed and exploited in the past, are able to build a new life by their own efforts, and the time has come when these countries flourish. He stressed that what is very important for rapid development of the third world countries is to smash the plots of the imperialists to split and weaken the new emerging forces, unite ever closer politically and, furthermore, strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange good experiences.

Saying that it is particularly important for the youth of the third world countries to strengthen unity, cooperate with each other and exchange excellent experiences gained in the youth movement, the leader laid stress on expanding the interchange among the youth.

Extending sincere thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, for receiving them, the guests spoke of the deep impressions they got during their stay in Korea.

The guests said that they were deeply moved to see in Korea with their own eyes the shining achievements made by the Korean people in a short period under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader. The history of the Korean people is directly linked with the glorious history of His Excellency President, they noted. They said that His Excellency great President had waged a struggle, denying himself sleep and rest, for the revolution and construction of the country and therefore the entire youth of Africa pay loftiest regards to His Excellency President.

Saying that the bonds of friendship between the Korean youth and the African youth fostered by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, would further be consolidated and developed in the future, the guests stated that they would unite and always stand foursquare behind the cause which His Excellency President is carrying on.

Asking the guests to convey his warm greetings to the members of the Pan-African Youth Movement when they return home, the leader said that we should strive together to strengthen the bonds of unity of the third world countries, develop the new emerging forces and create a new world.

Expressing deep thanks to the leader for his instructive, very valuable words, the guests sincerely wished His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, good health and a long life and the Korean people and youth greater successes in their work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement

Delegation of Women Activists of Japan Socialist Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on October 6 the delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Michiko Watanabe, Member of the Central Executive Committee, and Director of the Women's Department, of the Japan Socialist Party.

Chairman Kim Song Ae of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Ho Ryon Suk were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party to our country in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

We are very happy to note that the Japanese people and women are supporting the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for the democratic, national rights and waging an active struggle for the normalisation of relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the establishment of friendship between Korea and Japan, the leader said. He extended through the delegation greetings to the entire Japanese people and women.

Saying that Korea and Japan have a sea in between, the leader called for continued efforts for strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Pointing out that a big anti-imperialist common front has been formed in the vast area of Asia from Korea to China, Japan, Indochina and the Middle East, the leader stressed that the anti-imperialist common front of the peoples of Asian countries should be further strengthened and the attempt of US imperialism to lord it over Asia be frustrated.

Speaking of the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the socialist construction, the leader expressed thanks to the delegation for its active support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

The head of the delegation said that they cannot find a proper word to express their joy and honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung as they wished, and spoke about the deep impression the delegation gained during its visit to Korea.

We saw for ourselves in Korea that the revolution and construction are progressing far more successfully in Korea than we had heard, the head of the delegation said. The Korean people, she noted, are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In Korea we gained great courage and confidence from the reality of Korea where the Juche idea has been materialized, she said, and went on: Juche philosophy is a guiding idea for us struggling for socialism in a capitalist country.

We will not forget in our whole life the emotion of today when we met great President Kim Il Sung who has converted Korea into a country the world people call an advanced socialist country, the head of the delegation said. She sincerely wished the President good health and a long life.

The WPK Founded and Led by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Will Be Strengthened and Developed into a Revolutionary Party Which Strives to Materialize Juche Idea through All Ages

Central Lecture-Report Meeting Held to Mark the 29th Founding Anniversary of the WPK

A grand central lecture-report meeting was held in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 9 at a time when vigorous struggle was afoot to dye the whole society with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and when the revolutionary upsurge was effected without precedent on all the fronts of the struggle for the huge socialist construction.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary Party, and consolidated and developed it into an invincible steel-like Party. And a flag of the WPK was hung across the background, flanked with the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Present at the meeting were Members of the Political Committee, Secretaries, Alternate Members of the Political Committee, of the CC of the WPK; Vice-Premiers of the DPRK Administration Council, Directors of the Departments of the CC of the WPK; Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the DPRK Administration Council; leading functionaries of the working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army, the men in the fields of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and the revolutionary fighters who participated in the anti-Japanese war.

The meeting was attended also by the members of the fourth home-visiting group of Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan and the members of the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, delivered a lecture under the title "Let us strengthen and develop our Party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung into a revolutionary Party which strives to materialize the Juche idea through all ages."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on Oct. 10, 1945 on the basis of the firm organizational and ideological preparations he had made in the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. As a result, our people came to have, for the first time in their history, a party of new type, the most revolutionary of all, which would lead the revolution as a trailblazer in our era, the era of Juche.

The history of our Party is a proud history of the achievement of steel-like unity and cohesion of the whole Party on the basis of the great Juche idea, a glorious history of great change brought about in this land under the banner of the Juche idea and a brilliant history of a distinguished contribution made to the cause of the world revolution.

It was stressed at the meeting that our Party is the greatest revolutionary Party which is guided by the Juche idea, the great leader's revolutionary idea, for the first time in its history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Juche idea has now become the firm and invariable guiding ideology of our Party and the very correct guiding principle in all our revolutionary struggle and the work of construction."

The invincible might of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea emanates from the great Juche idea. All the victories won by our Party are the splendid result of the struggle we have waged for over-all materialization of the Juche idea under the wise guidance of the leader.

Our Party has advanced under the banner of Juche, guided by the revolutionary idea of the great leader. Our Party's path of nearly 30-year hard struggle is replete with victory and glory and the immortal feats that will long shine in the annals of the communist movement.

It was emphasized at the meeting that indestructible is our Party which has attained for the first time in its history the unity and cohesion based on the ideological system of Juche thanks to the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Party has carried on the vigorous struggle to make the one idea, the leader's revolutionary idea, sweep the whole society. As a result the whole Party and all the people are united as firm as a rock, always being ready to remain faithful to the leader absolutely and unconditionally. Our people are filled with the ardent allegiance to the leader and the resolve to dedicate every minute of their life to him and are ready to lay down their lives for his sake. And the communist quality has been fully brought out in them—the desire to help each other and pull each other along, united as one collective.

The lecturer said in an emphatic tone: Our Party is an ever-victorious Party that has an inexhaustible strength because it is deeply rooted among the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and because they are rallied rock-firm around the leader basing themselves on the one idea.

It was stressed at the meeting that our Party is a powerful Party which steadily leads the revolution and construction to victory, guided by the great leader's unique revolutionary theory and following the new method of leadership he adopted.

During the whole period from the time of its founding up to this date our Party has won one victory after another by skillfully getting over all the difficulties in the two deep-going social revolutions, in the great Fatherland Liberation War and in the work for the building of socialism and communism. This is precisely because our Party formulated the correct strategy and tactics in accordance with the guiding theory and method created by the leader and has led the masses of the people admirably.

The revolutionary policy of "speed campaign" put forward by the Party centre constitutes a brilliant inheritance and further evolution of the leader's art of guidance. And it fully embodies in itself the revolutionary spirit of our people who are willing to make the revolution and wage the struggle and who know nothing else but to advance.

The meeting laid stress on the

(Continued on Page 2)

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK, messages of greetings from Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, and **Nicolas Chaoul**, General Secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK, messages of greetings from **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, life President of the Republic of Senegal; **Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic; **Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah**, the King of Malaysia; Lieutenant Colonel **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger; **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad; Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; **Mohammed Ullah**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **A.D. Camara**, Acting President of the Republic of the Gambia; and **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK, a message of greetings from **Aristides Pereira**, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, and **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; and a message of greetings from **Stein Oernhoei**, Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Popular Party of Norway.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of the National Liberation, of the Republic of Mali, greeting the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant-Colonel **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a telegram of thanks sent by **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, upon leaving our country after an official visit.

Powerful Demonstration of Juche-Oriented Industry

14,000-Ton Freighter Launched

In accordance with the revolutionary policy of "speed campaign" all the working people of our country are vigorously carrying on the battle for the grand socialist construction, working miracles and bringing about innovations. On October 6 one more auspicious event took place at the Chongjin Shipyard, one of Korea's big shipbuilding centres.

The heroic shipbuilders here boundlessly faithful to the leader launched a large 14,000-ton cargo-boat "Wangjaesan".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The development of the fishing industry and water transport system demands a speedy growth of the shipbuilding industry. Under the Six-Year Plan, we should build more big vessels, including 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports and freighters. We should even build our own factory mother-ships and freighters of 10,000 tons and over."

Upholding the teaching of the leader, the workers and technicians of this shipyard turned out in succession 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 5,000-ton cold storage boats in recent years.

To bring to realization the magnificent blueprint on the grand socialist construction mapped out by the leader and his teaching given during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province in June, the shipbuilders of the Chongjin Shipyard set about building the freighter "Wangjaesan" since July.

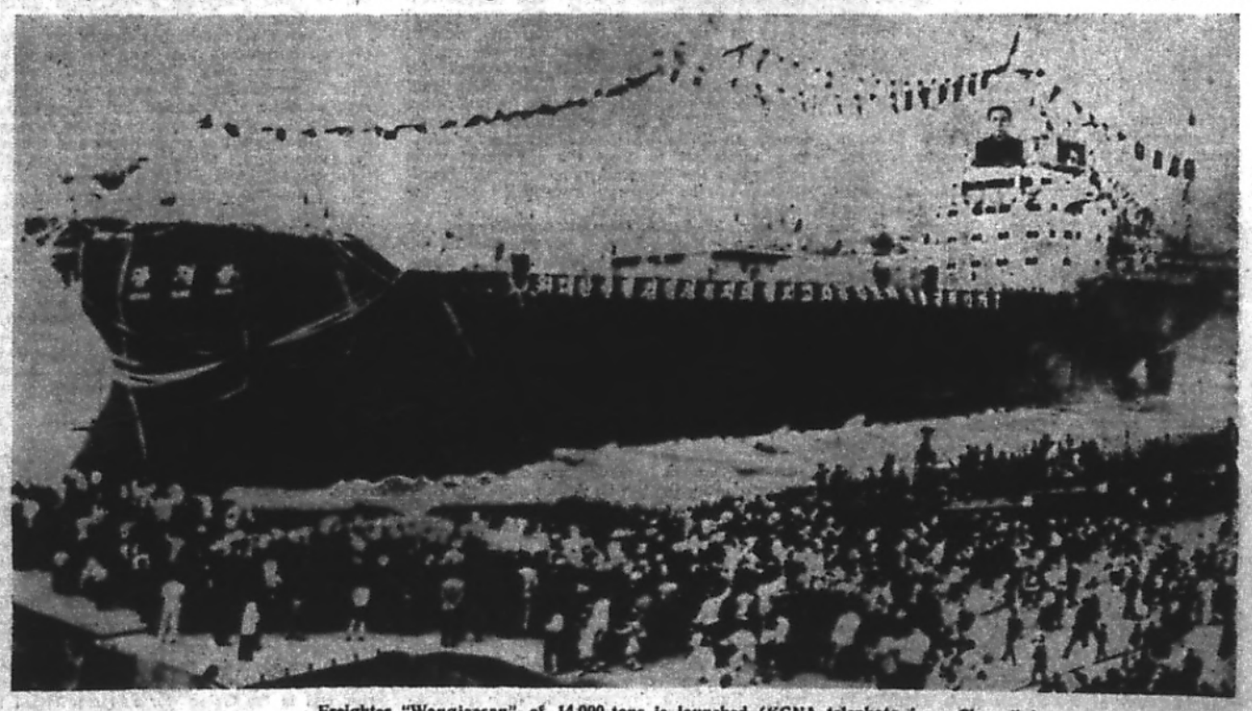
In a little over two months they built the 14,000-ton freighter with their own efforts and techniques.

This vessel is furnished with modern wireless apparatuses, direction finders and radio-locators and can navigate freely under any condition. The bows are made rationally and powers of the vessel can be increased markedly.

On the deck are revolving cranes and various kinds of equipment for loading and unloading operations and the crewmen can do their work without any inconvenience.

The "room for the study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" is built up in the central part of the vessel. The ship is equipped with modern facilities for ensuring the cultural life of the crew.

Li Chan Sun



Freighter "Wangjaesan" of 14,000 tons is launched (KCNA telephoto from Chongjin)

"LONG LIVE GREAT THESES ON THE RURAL QUESTION AUTHORED BY PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG!"

"Scientific Forum on the 'Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question' Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Rural Question by President KIM IL SUNG" Opens in Lome

Delegates of Over 30 Countries Attend the Forum; President Gnassingbe Eyadema's Congratulatory Letter Read Out

A historic scientific forum on the "Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question" marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, opened on October 2 in Lome, the capital of Togo.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall of the building of the Rally of the Togolese People where the forum opened were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the founder of the great Juche idea, and a portrait of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people.

Seen on the background were big letters "Scientific Forum on the 'Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question' Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Rural Question by President Kim Il Sung". Hanging across the walls were slogans **"Long live the great theses on the rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity among the third world people!"**

Fluttering on the flagpoles outside the meeting place were the flag of our country, flag of the Republic of Togo and flags of over 30 countries and embattled organizations attending the forum.

Set up with due respect on the main crossroads of Lome were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema. Also seen there were streamers bearing the words "Long live President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the great leader of the Togolese people!"

Also set up here and there along the streets were streamers bearing the words "Long live the immortal Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung!", "Long live solidarity among the third world people!" and "Warm welcome to delegates of various countries to the scientific forum on the 'Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question'!"

The forum opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the "Song of President Eyadema".

The forum was attended by Ayite Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transports, Posts and Telecommunications, on behalf of President of the Republic of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema; Agbeno Wasicofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research; members of the Preparatory Committee of the Forum; Party and government delegations of the Sudan and Sierra Leone; government delegations of Togo, Zambia, Somalia, Democratic Yemen, Malagasy, Equatorial Guinea and Dahomey; agricultural delegations of Senegal, the Congo and Iraq; delegations from Mali, Tanzania, Zaire, Upper Volta, Uganda, Cameroon, Egypt, Syria, Gambia, Burundi, Lebanon, Palestine, Southwest Africa, Zimbabwe, Azania, India, Argentina, Uruguay, France and Finland and members of "study groups of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," members of parliament, government dignitaries, representatives of embattled organizations and international organizations, doctors, professors and men of the press, over 110 delegates in all.

Besides, over 700 observers attended the forum.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Togo were also invited to the opening function of the forum.

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Forum Kwaovi Benyi Johnson, Member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and Chief Editor of the "Togo Press", made a welcome speech and Agbeno Wasicofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research, made an opening address.

In his welcome speech Johnson said that it was an honour of Lome to be the venue of the scientific forum. He went on:

It is timely and is great happiness that Lome has such privilege right after the unforgettable visit of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of our nation, to the "land of morning calm," the fatherland of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the courageous Korean people.

In particular, the forum carries ever greater significance as it opens at the moment when our leader decided to express the support of the entire Togolese people to the struggle of the Korean people for their immediate aim and the reunification of the country, their supreme national task and most urgent task, as a natural continuation of the visit of General Eyadema to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As a shining expression of this support, we severed diplomatic relations with the south Korean authorities.

You will fully understand the importance we attach to this very significant forum being held in Lome at this moment.

We returned home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after gaining experience of great educational value.

This experience enabled us to find the living realities of Korea where Juche has been established to solve all questions.

President Kim Il Sung taught that establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction.

As the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they must have the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master is expressed in the independent stand and the creative stand. In practice, Juche is embodied in independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence.

In Togo, too, it is so under the wise leadership of General Eyadema.

He continued:

We witnessed that the agriculture of Korea, too, has reached the level of the developed, advanced countries thanks to the theses of President Kim Il Sung on the rural question, a practical embodiment of Juche.

The purpose of the current forum is to study the theses producing very positive results and the forum will enable us to enjoy the rays of bright light which the theses will give to each country.

Concluding his speech, he loudly shouted "Long live President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live President Eyadema!"

In his opening address Agbeno Wasicofi, Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Scientific Research, stressed:

The Togolese Government, Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema and the Togolese people who are united with the same destiny and same hope feel great pride on this glorious day, October 2.

This is because a historic scientific forum on the "Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question" is being held in our country with the attendance of representatives of more than 30 countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America on the 10th anniversary of the publication of the immortal theses of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The current forum, he stressed, has the lofty purpose to solve the rural question in the third world countries, one of the most fundamental questions of mankind, by our generation and younger generation.

Ayite Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transports, Posts and Telecommunications, read out a congratulatory letter of the President to the forum.

Messages of greetings to the forum from various countries were read out and Johnson, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Forum and Chief Editor of the "Togo Press", made a report at the forum.

In his report he made an analysis of the profound idea of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, laid stress on its great theoretical and practical significance and the universal significance of the theses in particular. He introduced, citing living examples, the successes made in the Korean countryside under the rays of the theses.

It is a pressing task of the third world countries, he emphasized, to brilliantly embody the great idea of the theses.

Each time the reporter stressed the great vitality of the theses on the rural question authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the exploits of the great leader who advanced the immortal rural programme, the first in history to illumine the untrodden path to the final solution of the rural question, the attendants of the forum expressed warm response with loud applause.

That day the head of the social science delegation of our country made a congratulatory speech at the forum. Then discussion began.

The floor was taken by head of the Malian delegation Mamadu Sako, General Secretary of the Malian Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; delegate of Uruguay Oscar Cabrera, General Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Association; delegate of Syria Saad Seb, Curator of the Damascus Agricultural Museum.

The speakers unanimously stressed that the great guiding idea of our time is the immortal Juche idea and the theses of the leader on the rural question, the great rural programme in which the Juche idea is perfectly embodied, should be taken as a guiding compass in the solution of the rural question, too.

They shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voices, expressing boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who so brightly illumines the road to be followed by the third world people.

Hundreds of members of the Lome political and revolutionary agitation team and members of the Youth Organization of the Rally of the Togolese People loudly shouted slogans in chorus "Long live President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live President Gnassingbe Eyadema!" interrupting the report, congratulatory speeches and speeches. This further heightened the atmosphere of the forum.

That day the meeting hall was pervaded with the feeling of ardent reverence of the third world people for the great leader and with an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity among the third world people.

In the meantime, the October 2 issue of "Togo Press" carried the full text of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the great leader, in connection with the opening of a "scientific forum on the 'Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question' marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question by President Kim Il Sung".

Publishing the work, the paper carried in place of honour a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema's Congratulatory Letter

In connection with the opening of a scientific forum on the "Task of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question" marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, sent a congratulatory letter to the scientific forum.

The congratulatory letter reads in full:

Dear friends attending the scientific forum,

You have gathered in Lome to discuss for three days the question of impelling the economic development and the ways and means for its solution.

During the period of the struggle for liberating ourselves from the colonial system we stressed the priority of political independence.

Today it is necessary for us to achieve economic independence speedily for guaranteeing our political independence and ensuring the progress and prosperity of our masses of the people.

In our struggle the rural question is the most primary one of all the questions of greatest importance in the third world countries. This is because the rural question is one related with the majority of the peoples of these countries and the basic one in their struggle.

It gives me pleasure that your meeting marks the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the socialist rural question in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which was adopted at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on February 25, 1964.

We who recently paid an official visit to this country where the Juche idea has been fully materialized advise you without hesitation to study the successes made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by implementing the theses of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the rural question, which is known today to the world as an outstanding document.

Dear friends attending the scientific forum,

The theses carries universal significance. The questions raised in the theses for the solution of the rural question and the ways pointed to by the theses are of great significance for all of our countries.

Our masses are prepared to solve this fundamental question closely related with their life and hope to be so.

If we leading personnel are not mobilized and do not go among the masses for the agrarian revolution in our respective countries, the masses of the people will not wait for a long time.

We hope that the scientific forum will be the starting point of excellent cooperation among the third world people, awakening our masses of the people and be an occasion in expressing the most active support to the people of the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are struggling for the peaceful reunification of their country.

We hope you will gain a big success in your work and spend pleasant days in Lome while attending the scientific forum in our country.

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fact that our Party is a glorious Party which strives to dye the whole society with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea.

Our Party set it as a new militant programme to dye the whole society with the leader's revolutionary idea. Thus, it gave over-all exposition of the guiding idea to be put into practice to reach its final goal, of the way of advancing toward communism and of the strategy and line our Party should hold fast to in the building of communism.

Reviewing the brilliant victory won and the historical experience accumulated in the Korean revolution over the period of half a century and reflecting the matured requirements of our revolution and the unanimous aspiration of our Party and people, our Party made it its programme to dye the whole society with the leader's revolutionary idea. This enabled our Party to become the greatest Party.

Our Party, the lecturer emphatically pointed out, is a new-type Party, the Juche-type Party, and this is why it is the seasoned General Staff of the Korean revolution, a vanguard detachment of the international working class and a mighty, authoritative Party which is opening up the path ahead of mankind.

Our Party serves now as the General Staff which leads the Korean revolution to one victory after another, and it is an authoritative Party whose impact makes its way to every corner of the globe. This is ascribable to the fact that it is under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution.

Our Party's indestructible might and glory and our people's brilliant future are closely associated with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is, therefore, our most honourable duty to strengthen and develop our Party founded and led by the great leader into a revolutionary Party which strives to put the Juche idea into reality through all ages.

After referring to the need to more thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system and the unitary system of leadership within the whole Party, the lecturer emphasized that all the Party members and working people should turn out as one in the all-out onward movement for the huge socialist construction as instructed by the great leader, reach without fail all the goals envisaged in the Six-Year Plan by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party and bring about the great revolutionary upswing in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the red banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the leader.

All the audience renewed their conviction that there will be only victory and glory, and brighter future of their own and the Korean revolution, when they march forward under the banner of the Workers' Party of Korea, ever-victorious iron-strong Party founded and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. At the same time they reaffirmed their determination to hold him in high esteem from generation to generation and fight more vigorously to strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary Party, which endeavours for materialization of the Juche idea through all ages, and realize the country's independent reunification and win the victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

Kim In Gyu

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic was made public in Pyongyang on October 4. The joint communique says:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

On the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 28 to October 2, 1974, heading a Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During his stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Hafez Al Assad, heading the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, visited factories, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and a unit of the Korean People's Army and everywhere he went he was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people. This is a clear manifestation of the high respect and deep friendship cherished by the Korean people for His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad and the Syrian people.

During the visit talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Hafez Al Assad.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff; Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong Ju, Vice-Premier; Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier; and personages concerned Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, and Han Su Ik, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Present there on the Syrian side were Abdallah El Ahmar, Deputy Secretary General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party; Mouhammad Haydar, Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs; Dr. Nourallah Nourallah, Minister of State for Planning; Fowzi Kayali, Minister of Culture and National Guidance; Hussein Koweider, Minister of Labour and Public Works; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Minister of Information; Mourcel Abou Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Dr. Adib Al Daoudi, Political Advisor to the President; Major General Abdel Razzak Dardari, Military Advisor to the President; and Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the DPRK.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and international problems of common concern and reached an identity of views on the questions discussed.

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, informed Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, of the lines and policies adhered to by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the struggle for their implementation and the policy of national reunification and the struggle for its realization and, especially, of the machinations persistently carried on by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists to create "two Koreas" while obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in collusion with the south Korean reactionaries.

Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, informed Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the socio-economic and political successes made by the Syrian people in carrying out the decision of the Congress of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and their endeavours for increasing defence capacities and making socio-economic progress.

He also gave information on the important development of the situation in the Middle East after the October liberation war and the Golan war waged by the Syrian Arab people and their armed forces to liberate the occupied Arab land and ensure the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and on the political activities which led to the agreement on military disengagement in Syria, the first step in forcing the Israeli army to withdraw from all the occupied Arab land. And he gave information on the tense situation created by Israel in the region of the Middle East by perpetrating the aggressive machinations and provocative acts threatening world peace and security, such as continuously destroying Kuneitrah city, resorting to war blackmail and refusing its withdrawal from the occupied area even after the conclusion of the agreement on military disengagement in order to undermine the international efforts to achieve a permanent and durable peace in the Middle East region.

The Syrian side highly appraised the fact that the Korean people have turned their country in a short period into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy by embodying the Juche idea under the correct leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and hoped they will score greater successes through the vigorous "speed campaign" in the battle of the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the grandiose tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and occupying a new, high eminence of socialism.

The Syrian side resolutely denounced the plots of imperialism and the south Korean puppets, its stooges, to create "two Koreas" and their most barbarous suppression of the south Korean people and expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing all foreign troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and, especially, the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The Syrian side strongly demanded that the United Nations take without fail a step for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic for having highly appreciated the successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and actively supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification at the United Nations and other international arena.

The Korean side highly appraised the shining achievements which the Syrian people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad, their leader of advance, have made in the struggle for strengthening the national unity and building a new society holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and wished them still greater success in their struggle for fulfilling the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expressed admiration for the courageous and stubborn fight waged by the Syrian Arab people and their armed forces against the Israeli aggressors in the October war and in the Golan war and manifested full support and solidarity for the inviolable and legitimate right of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied territories by all means.

The Korean side vehemently denounced Israel's aggressive provocations against Syria and other Arab countries and demanded Israel to stop these acts and completely pull out of all the occupied Arab territories. And it considered the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people as part of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement, called for the restoration of their national rights and pointed out that the Palestinian Liberation Organization is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having highly appreciated the successes made by the Syrian people in the struggle for building a new society and actively supported the just cause of the Syrian people for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

Considering that it is an irresistible basic trend of the present time for the peoples of the third world to advance upholding independence, both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination and for freedom and the consolidation of national independence.

Underscoring the important bearing of the policy of non-alignment on the development of the present international situation, both sides evinced the determination to make positive efforts to strengthen solidarity among non-aligned countries.

They also stressed that all the decisions of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Algeria, especially the resolution on Korea denouncing the "two Koreas" plot and calling for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be thoroughly implemented.

Both sides expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Cambodian people determined to fight resolutely till they liberate the whole territory of their country and the struggle at the new stage being waged by the Vietnamese people and Lao people after the conclusion of peace agreements.

Both sides paid attention to the situation created on the Cypriot island and expressed the view that for the settlement of the Cypriot problem the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus must be guaranteed and the foreign troops and the military bases, which constitute a constant source of tension and crisis on this island and in the Near and Middle East region, be withdrawn and dismantled.

Considering that the Guinea-Bissau people's attainment of complete independence through armed struggle and the Mozambique people's winning of the agreement on independence in its wake are another great victory of the African national liberation movement, both sides warmly hailed it.

At the same time both sides declared that they would continue to actively support and encourage the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia and other peoples in the struggle for freedom and liberation and all the African peoples fighting to consolidate the already won independence.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the expansion and development of cooperation and ties between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Arab Baath Socialist Party and expressed the readiness to make greater efforts to further develop the bilateral relations of cooperation and enrich their contents.

And they stressed the necessity to expand the consultations and meeting between representatives of the two countries at various levels to keep developing the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has marked an epochal event in deepening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Syrian peoples and gone a long way toward strengthening the solidarity among the peoples of the third world.

President Hafez Al Assad expressed profound thanks to President Kim Il Sung for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Hafez Al Assad kindly invited President Kim Il Sung to pay a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

This invitation was accepted with thanks and it was decided to fix the date of the visit in the future.

Pyongyang, October 2, 1974

All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations Must Withdraw Completely

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on October 7 in connection with the placing of the item on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations on the agenda of the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly this year at the joint proposal of the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries. The memorandum reads in full:

MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

At the joint proposal of socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries, the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations has been placed on the agenda for the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly this year.

To withdraw all the foreign troops bearing the signboard of "UN Forces" from south Korea poses itself now as an urgent problem the solution of which brooks no further delay, for the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

It fully accords with the aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over and also conforms to the principles of the UN Charter for the current session of the UN General Assembly to discuss this question placed on its agenda and take a relevant affirmative measure.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its thanks to the governments of many friendly countries for presenting themselves as co-sponsor states of the item on the Korean question at the United Nations and to the governments of all peace-loving countries of the world for expressing their support to and sympathy with our cause of national reunification.

At the United Nations General Assembly last year the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a US tool for intervention in Korea's internal affairs, was dissolved, the "proposal on the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by north and south Korea" put forward by the United States and the south Korean authorities with the aim of perpetuating the division of Korea was smashed and the support was expressed to the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity.

This created a more favourable situation for the realization of the Korean people's cause of reunification.

But the developments in Korea in the past year showed that neither the principles of the North-South Joint Statement can be realized nor can the hope of a great majority of the UN member states to expedite the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea through the dialogue between the north and the south on those principles be accomplished as long as the US troops under the flag of the United Nations remain in south Korea.

In connection with the fact that the question of withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations has been placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly this year, the DPRK Government deems it necessary to make clear the present situation of the dialogue between the north and the south and the main factors obstructing it and reclarify its just stand and policy for realizing the principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

(1)

It is an invariable, consistent policy of the DPRK Government to put an early end to the division of Korea and settle the internal affairs of the nation by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces in accordance with the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means.

The efforts made by the DPRK Government for the reunification of the country from the first days of the artificial division of our one nation and one territory owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US troops were described in its memorandum dated September 26, 1973.

After the 28th session of the UN General Assembly, too, the DPRK Government has done all it can to solve the question of Korea's reunification in conformity with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement as well as the desire and expectation of the UN member states expressed in the resolution of the General Assembly.

—The reunification of Korea should be realized independently without reliance upon the outside forces or their interference, should be realized peacefully without recourse to the use of armed force against the other and should be realized by means of promoting great unity as one nation above anything else, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and systems.

These three principles of national reunification, which clarify the principled ways and means for solving the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and national interests of the Korean people, constitute a common foundation to be relied upon by the north and the south in the settlement of reunification question. These are the principles which were not only agreed upon between the north and the south but also have now been publicly recognized throughout the world.

In the past year, too, the DPRK Government took a number of measures to break the deadlock in the north-south dialogue and accomplish the great cause of the nation on the basis of the North-South Joint Statement.

In order to implement the three principles of national reunification we have already proposed to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south over all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

In particular, we have made an important proposition to remove the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south as a key factor in creating an atmosphere of national unity by dispelling the distrust and misunderstanding and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south and in advancing the north-south dialogue.

If the two sides keep huge armed forces and maintain the state of confrontation as they do now, it is impossible to create an atmosphere of political trust or advance the dialogue.

All our proposals were designed to actively hew out the way to the independent, peaceful reunification by solving all problems with the efforts of the nation itself as its internal affairs, pulling down the barriers of division at an early date and laying a practical foundation for national unity.

Inasmuch as the south Korean authorities agreed on the North-South Joint Statement, there was no reason why they could not accept these proposals of ours if they really desired the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

But, while holding political talks with us, the south Korean authorities have doggedly opposed collaboration in the political and military fields and refused the settlement of all practical matters for economic and cultural collaboration. This shows patently that they are seeking division, not reunification.

Since we cannot believe that the present south Korean authorities came out to the dialogue truly for the reunification, we consider that the question of the reunification of our country cannot be solved peacefully only through the negotiations between the authorities of the north and the south.

—As it was impossible to advance the dialogue without overcoming the present situation, in which only the persons now in authority are allowed to take part in the north-south dialogue from the south Korean side and nobody else is permitted to discuss the question of reunification, thus virtually leading the dialogue to a rupture, the DPRK Government proposed to expand the Co-ordination Commission in large measure and invite the representatives of the people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in it.

This is quite right either in the light of the national character of the question of Korea's reunification or in view of the mission of the Co-ordination Commission to discuss and solve the question.

The reunification question in Korea is not a problem confined to the interests of a certain party or group or a certain stratum but a matter that affects the destiny of the whole nation. Therefore, the will of the entire nation should be fully reflected in the settlement of this question.

The broad sections of the popular masses of south Korea are against the present ruling system and many political parties, social organizations and figures of various circles also oppose the splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities.

Even the south Korean authorities themselves cannot deny this.

This being the case, it is clear that the present south Korean authorities cannot represent their will in the question of reunification.

Making the Co-ordination Commission reflect the will of the broad sections of people of the north and the south was a matter of urgency for the restoration of its function as well as for the normalization of the dialogue especially under the circumstances in which the south Korean authorities were suppressing and stamping out the desire of the south Korean people for reunification behind the curtain of the "dialogue".

Many political parties, social organizations and people in south Korea actively supported this proposal of ours.

"The Democratic Unity Party" of south Korea demanded that "the North-South Co-ordination Commission be replenished with the non-governmental leaders capable of fully representing the opinions of the whole nation and that a national consultative body be organized at an early date to expedite the reunification on a broad national foundation" (Seoul, south Korean news agency, Dec. 4, 1973, "Pusan Ilbo" branch office).

But the south Korean authorities rejected this proposal of ours under the absurd pretext that if the Co-ordination Commission was expanded and reorganized, its functions would be weakened.

How can a representation of the desire of the entire nation for reunification by the North-South Co-ordination Commission lead to the weakening of its functions? Contrary to the assertion of the south Korean authorities, it will contribute to activating the operation of this deadlocked organization and further promoting the dialogue.

—In his speech on March 4, 1974 Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, once again proposed to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Conference to be participated in by the representatives of all the political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Co-ordination Commission.

This was another expression of the sincerity of the DPRK Government ready to continue the dialogue for reunification with the south Korean authorities while maintaining the existing Co-ordination Commission as it is.

Accordingly, an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held on August 6, 1974 once again put forward a concrete proposal to convene the Great National Congress at the earliest date as proposed by the Government of our Republic time and again.

In view of the importance of the question of national reunification, the CC, DFRF proposed to convene this year under an agreement between the two sides the Great National Congress participated in by the representatives of the people of various strata, various political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and the representatives of all overseas Koreans and their organizations.

And in order to see the early convocation of the Great National Congress, it also proposed to hold a working-level meeting with the participation of the people of various strata, various political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and the overseas Koreans organizations to form a joint preparatory committee and make bilateral or multilateral contacts between all political parties and social organizations as soon as possible.

This fair and aboveboard proposal of ours, acceptable to anyone who is truly concerned for the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, reflected the unanimous aspiration of the entire people in the north and the south and the overseas Koreans.

Today in realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of our country through north-south negotiations, there is no better and more effective way than to refer this question of our country's reunification to the entire nation for discussion.

In south Korea loudly rang out the voices demanding that the south Korean authorities do not "play a solo" on the reunification question but a "national consultative body for reunification" be formed and that ... a "North-South Conference of Political Parties and Social Organizations be convened" to settle the reunification question in conformity with the desire of the entire nation.

Among the compatriots residing in the United States, Japan and other countries, too, an extensive movement was launched to restore democracy in south Korea and accelerate the reunification.

It is clear that the question of putting an end to the division of the nation that has been lasting for nearly 30 years owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US army and of reunifying the country in a peaceful way cannot be solved only by the efforts of a few specific persons. This question can be successfully settled only according to the general will of all the patriotic forces of Korea and all the nation, whether they live in the north or the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of the political views, religious beliefs and party affiliation and groupings.

If a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Conference is convened, the Co-ordination Commission, too, will be able to perform more satisfactorily its basic mission as a joint body of the north and the south.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities did not accept this proposal either.

—While doing all we can to push ahead with the north-south dialogue, we have made sincere efforts as well for the Red-Cross talks in order to remove at the earliest possible date the national misfortunes—parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and relatives and friends, separated in the north and the south due to the division of the country, do not know each other's fate until a new generation has grown up.

The five principles agreed upon between the two sides at the Red Cross talks, namely, the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement, the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, the principle of democracy, the principle of freedom and the spirit of compatriotism, are the most realistic and reasonable principles for a successful promotion of the Red Cross work.

It is very important to bring to realization these principles at the Red Cross meetings not only for progress of the talks but also for relieving the compatriots of their sufferings practically and satisfactorily.

Therefore, consistently demanding that these principles be strictly observed, we proposed to reopen as early as possible the Red Cross talks now at a deadlock.

The south Korean side, however, created only obstacles to the talks by bringing before the humanitarian Red Cross talks the tricky espionage incidents that they had faked up in a premeditated manner against the northern half of our Republic, by unilaterally putting forward those questions that should be discussed at the talks between the two sides on the international arena to speak ill of us, and attempting to involve the third party in the question of the talks and by ruthlessly trampling down the human rights and dignity of man and stamping out all the democratic elements in south Korea, etc.

Through the Red Cross talks, too, the south Korean side is hatching the "two Koreas" plot, kicking up "anti-communist" clamours, stirring up north-south confrontation and building higher the barrier of division.

This is precisely the cause of the impediment to the humanitarian Red Cross talks.

—The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK advanced on March 25, 1974 an epochal proposal on concluding a peace agreement directly with the United States in order to create the prerequisite to accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean Armistice Agreement concluded in July 1953 is, to all intents and purposes, an agreement on military armistice and this can not guarantee a lasting peace.

Besides, now that over 20 years have passed since its conclusion, it has become already outdated itself and does not conform to the reality in many respects.

In the light of all these realities, the DPRK Government, attaching primary importance to removing the present state of military confrontation, repeatedly suggested to the south Korean side at the meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission that a peace agreement be concluded between the north and the south.

But the south Korean authorities opposed this proposal, too.

The whole course of the dialogue between the north and the south has shown that it is impossible to consolidate peace as long as the US army remains in south Korea and instigates the south Korean authorities to north-south confrontation, thereby rendering the situation strained and that the south Korean authorities have neither intention nor ability to solve this problem.

Under such conditions, we considered it necessary to conclude a peace agreement with the United States, a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, which keeps its troops in south Korea and holds all the commanding power over the armed forces.

We proposed to include the following points in the peace agreement to be concluded with the United States:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be bound in duty not to incite the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to hinder the north and south of Korea from reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement, but to totally desist from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from outside Korea.

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "UN Forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all the weapons along.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

The DPRK has proposed to conclude a peace agreement of this content with the United States out of the desire to put an end to the foreign interference in our internal affairs, the source of constant tension in our country, and open a favourable phase in solving the domestic affairs of the nation by the Koreans themselves through the dialogue.

But the United States fails to show any positive reaction to this proposal of ours.

In spite of all the sincere efforts of the DPRK, no progress has been made in the dialogue between the north and the south and the north-south relations are turning back to a state before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement. This is because the south Korean authorities, with the backing of the United States, have trampled underfoot all the principles agreed upon in the North-South Joint Statement and are taking a road contrary to them.

(2)

Today the south Korean authorities, still clinging to the policy of reliance upon the outside forces, are crying for confrontation between the north and the south and following the road of perpetuating the division of the country.

The south Korean authorities are paying lip-service to "unification". But, in reality, they, refusing all the reasonable proposals for reunification, are bringing the north-south dialogue to a rupture, inciting the north-south confrontation and intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people who call for reunification.

They are only scheming with persistence to realize their wild dream for long-term office by perpetuating the division of the country and further strengthening the present fascist terror ruling system in south Korea.

The invariable splittist stand and acts taken by the south Korean authorities following the 28th UN General Assembly session last year clearly show this once again.

The south Korean authorities said that they "welcomed" the resolution of the UN General Assembly last year, but, in reality, they acted quite contrary to it.

—The south Korean authorities proclaimed so-called "presidential emergency measures" one after another and harshly suppressed the people who desire the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Thus, they self-exposed the fact that they are in actuality dead set against the reunification.

• The south Korean authorities proclaimed "emergency measure No. 1" on January 8, 1974, with a view to suppressing the struggle of the people who vigorously rose against the so-called "revitalized constitution" whereby they alone can "discourse upon unification".

Under this "measure" they forbade "all acts demanding or petitioning for the revision or repeal" of the "revitalized constitution" cooked up by means of fraudulence and conspiracy, to say nothing of "any act denying, opposing, misrepresenting or slandering" it. And anyone who "advocates, agitates and propagandizes such actions or informs others of such actions through broadcasting, reporting, publication" and other media was liable to be "arrested and detained without warrants, confiscated and searched and sentenced to a prison term up to 15 years" (south Korean "Radio Chungang," Jan. 8, 1974).

In "emergency measure No. 2" proclaimed on the same day, they set up the "extraordinary military tribunal" to repress the people with unlimited power.

It had "virtually the same effect as an extraordinary martial law" (Seoul, Japanese news agency "Jiji", Jan. 8, 1974).

The south Korean authorities trumped up "emergency measure No. 4" on April 3 as they failed to put down the desire of the people for democracy and peaceful reunification even on the strength of the "emergency measures" cooked up in addition to the already proclaimed "state of emergency" and "extraordinary martial law."

They rigged up the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and, on the pretext of suppressing it, they forbade all acts praising, encouraging and sympathizing with the activities of this organization as well as students' boycott of school attendance, lecture and examination and holding of meetings, demonstrations, indignation rallies and sit-down strikes inside and outside campus. They sentenced anyone to death, life imprisonment or penal servitude of more than 5 years for the violation of this "measure".

Indeed, this is a Draconic law without precedent in all ages and countries.

Even a US news agency reported that the south Korean authorities "went so far as to announce that they will sentence anyone to death for petitioning for freedom of speech, religion, the press and assembly which are considered to be the elementary freedoms in any civilized society" (Washington, "AP", Apr. 20, 1974).

The so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" about which the south Korean authorities are vociferating is a "case" cooked up by them. They concocted this case to misrepresent the mass demonstration struggle which the south Korean patriotic youth and students waged against the fascist repression, treacherous machinations and nation-splitting policy of the present south Korean rulers and for the democratization of south Korean society and national independence after forming the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy".

The movement against fascism and for democracy waged by the youth and students embraced in this organization fully reflects the unanimous desire of the south Korean people.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities committed without hesitation such a barbarous act as arresting, imprisoning, torturing and murdering a large number of innocent youth and students and patriotic people indiscriminately on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy".

According to reports, more than 4,000 people were arrested and imprisoned on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and 253 people were already referred to the "extraordinary military tribunal" for trial and over 50 of them were sentenced in the first batch to capital punishment and heavy penalties including life imprisonment.

• They also arrested and jailed the ex-"president" of south Korea, Yun Bo Sun, dragged him before the "extraordinary military tribunal" and demanded 15 years of imprisonment for him for the mere reason that he said "how can such harshness as sentencing innocent young students and Christians to death or life imprisonment be permitted?" (Seoul, Japanese "Jiji", Jul. 13, 1974; Seoul, south Korean "Radio Munhwa", Aug. 9, 1974).

• Kim Dong Gil, professor of history of Yonse University; Kim Chang Guk, rector of Theological College; and many other professors were arrested and put to murderous trials because they demanded democracy.

• On July 6 Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun was arrested and imprisoned because his remarks went against the grain with the south Korean authorities and pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, manager of the south Korean magazine "The Christianism" was also thrown into prison on charges of "agitating a rebellion".

• The south Korean authorities sent even 6 Protestant pastors to the closed "military trial" and inflicted upon them 10 to 15 years of prison terms on charges of having distributed, in their prayer meeting, copies of a written petition demanding a revision of the "revitalised constitution" which legalized the fascist terror rule of Pak Jung Hi (US magazine "The News Week", Feb. 18, 1974).

• Ham Sok Hon, an old Christian pastor in south Korea, lamented that "there has never been such rigorous suppression as today either in my life" or in "the past" and will never be in the "future" and that "even the Japs at the time of Japanese imperialist rule were not so harsh" (US magazine "The News Week", Feb. 18, 1974).

Indeed, south Korea has today turned into a terror-ridden prison.

• A Japanese magazine wrote: "It is not that only the prison where there are those transferred to the military tribunal is a military prison.

The whole of south Korean society is a military prison detaining those condemned to death.

No law is effective at the military court and military prison" (the Jul. 1974 issue of the Japanese magazine "Sekai").

In face of the strong protest of the entire Korean people and the denunciation by the world public, the south Korean authorities were forced to announce the "lifting of emergency measures No. 1 and No. 4" some time ago. But this either is no more than a tricky farce.

The "lifting" is an empty talk. This is seen from their announcement that the large number of people arrested and imprisoned or referred to the murderous trials under the "emergency measures" would be excluded from this "lifting" and the "extraordinary military tribunal" would be kept and "trials" continued.

All these acts designed to check the trend toward the democratization of society and national reunification in south Korea by resorting to fascist tyranny prove how desperate the south Korean authorities have become in opposing the peaceful reunification of the country and maintaining their long-term power.

—The south Korean authorities are now hurling malicious slanders and calumnies at the DPRK, making a vicious "anti-communist" row. This is also intended, after all, to incite confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south and obstruct peaceful reunification.

• The south Korean authorities, who promised to promote great national unity, transcending the differences of idea, ideals and systems, are now crying without letup: "We cannot live together with the communists....

Though we are of the same stock..., we must fight and defeat them to survive" (Seoul, Jun. 25, 1974, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

• Even the south Korean "prime minister" made reckless remarks that "...we should strive to restore the lost land at the earliest date by consolidating the foundation for unification by prevailing over communism" and twaddled that "I hope that the unification will be realized as early as possible by prevailing over communism and the day will come to hold in north Korea a ceremony for appointing mayors and county heads of the north" (south Korean news agency, branch office of "Pusan Ilbo", Jul. 12, 1974).

This means that they want to have a showdown with us. This is a wild dream which can never be realized.

It is elementary knowledge that great national unity can truly be promoted and dialogue stepped up only when the two sides refrain from forcing their systems upon the other side and create an atmosphere of trust.

The south Korean authorities are obsessed with the foolish dream of "restoring the lost land" and appointing their "mayors" and "county heads" to be sent to the northern half of the DPRK. Such being the case, how can great national unity be achieved or dialogue between the north and the south be held? From this one can see clearly how they approached the north-south dialogue in the past.

If they do not give up such stand, only a fight will break out in the end.

What is worse, in an attempt to incite antagonistic sentiments against the DPRK, the south Korean authorities invented lies to make it appear that all the struggles against fascism and for democracy in south Korea were "dictated by the north". And they are instigating the people to oppose the DPRK.

However, nobody believes the false propaganda of the south Korean authorities who label even Catholic bishops or Christian pastors opposing fascism and demanding democracy in south Korea as "pro-communists".

South Korean public procurators tried to force Ryu In Tae, known as a leading member of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", to confess at the court, shouting "I know well that you are not communists. But, if you admit everything recorded in the indictment for the interests of the state..., I shall not ask about your crimes." This fully exposes how this case was cooked up (the hearing record published by the Japan-South Korea Liaison Council).

These fraudulent acts of the south Korean authorities have become a target of condemnation internationally, too.

• A Japanese news agency pointed out: "Originally, the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy itself has exposed the corruption of the Pak regime from a patriotic stand.

It is unjust to view and treat it as communist activity" (Tokyo, Jul. 13, 1974, Japanese news agency "Kyodo").

A US newspaper condemned: "It is absurd that Pak tries to link all his political rivals with communism;

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MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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and it is an insult from the point of dishonesty" (the US paper "Los Angeles Times", Jul. 19, 1974).

The south Korean authorities are trying to shift the responsibility for "the shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 on to the DPRK and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), its overseas Koreans organization. It is a most preposterous trick.

What kind of connection does the so-called "criminal" of this "case" who had been living in Japan with the so-called "ROK nationality" have with the DPRK or Chongryon? It has already been exposed to the world that this "case" is a trick cooked up by the south Korean authorities or their masters to put down the daily mounting struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea and divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people and the world's people.

Each time any case took place among themselves, the south Korean authorities tried to link it with us. This is their habitual tactics. No matter what fabrication and lie the south Korean authorities may invent and what absurd assertion they may make, they cannot cover up the sinister aim of the "case".

—The south Korean authorities are hastening war preparations and persisting in the provocative acts against the northern half of the DPRK, leading the situation to the brink of war, in order to justify the unheard-of savage repression perpetrated in south Korea and their acts of inciting hostile feelings against the north.

• On January 18, 1974, Pak Jung Hi said: "We are now living ...under a semi-wartime system". On July 16, he went the length of clamouring that "the situation today is not a semi-wartime situation but is a wartime situation" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", Jan. 18, 1974; south Korean "Radio Tongyang", Jul. 16, 1974).

While issuing to the "ROK army" orders to "complete the war footing" and take a "posture for actual fighting", the south Korean authorities frequently infiltrate armed spy ships into the northern half of the DPRK to play with fire ceaselessly.

• On February 15, 1974, the south Korean authorities infiltrated two heavily-armed spy ships deep into the West Sea coastal waters of our side to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts.

The captain of the captured enemy ship confessed to the orders they received from the south Korean authorities:

"This time our ship 'Suwon-33' received, together with ship 'Suwon-32', orders from the CIA to infiltrate into the coastal waters of the north and conduct espionage and acts of conspiracy... before leaving Inchon port".

• On June 28, 1974, they infiltrated another armed spy ship deep into the coastal waters of our side in the East Sea to commit vicious provocative acts.

At that time, too, the south Korean authorities insisted that their armed spy ship had never intruded into the coastal waters of our side. But when they could not conceal their crime any longer in face of material evidences, they made the "minister of defence" confess to their intrusion, announcing that "the ship was sunk about 6.5 miles north of the Military Demarcation Line" (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munwha", Jul. 1, 1974).

—The south Korean authorities are today persistently clinging to the outside forces, eagerly begging for the permanent presence of the US imperialist aggression forces to further step up in reliance upon the United States all these manoeuvres for aggravating the north-south relations and opposing peaceful reunification.

• The south Korean authorities clamoured that "the longer the US troops stay, the better" and that the US forces are "the cornerstone of state security" (Seoul, south Korean news agency "Tongyang", Jan. 28, 1974).

• On May 8 the south Korean "prime minister" said: "The presence of the UN Forces in our country constitutes... an absolute strength, regardless of their size." The "foreign minister" ranted that "it is the basic stand of the government to keep the UN command as ever" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", Aug. 7, 1974).

It goes without saying that such an endless torrent of remarks of the south Korean authorities openly violate the principle of independence in the North-South Joint Statement that the country should be reunified independently without relying upon the outside forces or without being subject to their interference.

To call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the dismantling of foreign military bases is now the unanimous will of the peace-loving peoples the world over and national independent states and an irresistible trend of the times.

It is only the south Korean authorities that are going against this trend of the times. This proves that the south Korean authorities are thoroughly repudiated by the people and are in such a position where they cannot live even a single day without being patronized by the bayonets of the US troops.

In short, they have neither intention to reunify the country nor will to continue with the dialogue. Their only intention is to perpetuate the division of the country with the backing of the United States.

• Garry K. Redyard, professor at Columbia University, the United States, said at a press conference held in Tokyo on July 16, 1974 that the Pak regime is trying to fix the division and fabricate two Koreas at any cost and this has become its basic policy. Among the crimes committed by the Pak regime, such problems as infringement upon human rights are also serious, but what is more intolerable is its attitude towards the reunification problem.

—In August the person in high authority in south Korea again brought forward what he calls "non-aggression pact", "opening the doors" and "north-south elections" in an effort to cover up the true colours of his group in leading the dialogue between the north and the south to a rupture and seeking the perpetuation of division.

The "non-aggression pact" loudly advertised by the south Korean authorities is merely designed to make a mockery of the nation with the question of reunification.

As everyone knows, it is not the south Korean authorities, but the US commander under the guise of "UN commander" who directly holds the supreme command of the army in south Korea.

Under the "agreement on the transfer of supreme command" and a number of other military "agreements" already concluded between the United States and south Korea, the US commander assumes "responsibility for commanding" the ground, naval and air forces of the south Korean puppet army, has the "right to control general operations" and even holds the "right to defend Seoul" in his hand.

The US army holds every right in its hand from control over the weapons and military equipment and various other means of war, military supplies and military setups to the formation of the south Korean army, its movement and deployment, promotion of officers, the training of soldiers and approval of their leave; no sphere and no unit of the south Korean army are outside the interference of the US forces.

• Given below is what the Japanese press said:

"The ROK army has been under the command of the 'UN Forces' in its operations since July 1950 and its supreme command is actually held in the hand of the United States" (Japanese Kyodo Press, Mar. 26, 1974).

"It is also a fact that the leadership of south Korea in the military aspect is in the hand of the US troops stationed there under the cloak of the 'UN Forces'" (Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun", Mar. 26, 1974).

Under these circumstances, it is ridiculous for the south Korean authorities to propose the conclusion of a "non-aggression pact", leaving the US army in south Korea; it is meaningless and is not worth discussing at all.

The "non-aggression pact" proposed by the south Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, an empty talk and is designed to evade their responsibility for having rejected our proposal for a peace agreement and keep Korea divided into two for ever with the US imperialist aggression army left in south Korea, and thereby stay in power for a long period.

As for the question of "opening the doors", we have consistently called for the realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange in all spheres, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

But, the south Korean authorities, who have refused all this, are now talking about "opening the doors". This is nothing but a clumsy farce designed to cheat public opinion at home and abroad into believing that they are concerned for the dialogue and interchange between the north and the south.

Their proposal for something like "elections" is either no more than a ruse to make it appear that they are endeavouring for peaceful reunification.

If an election is to be held, the political parties and social organizations and the people of all strata must, first of all, be guaranteed the freedom of expression of their will, freedom of political activities, the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and other elementary democratic freedoms.

But, it is a laughing-stock to talk about "elections" in south Korea under the occupation by the US troops where no trace of democracy is to be found and even the desire for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country is a target of capital punishment.

—That the south Korean authorities are seeking to perpetuate national division for realizing their wild ambition for long-term office finds vivid expression in the fact that they are still persisting in their moves for "admission of two Koreas to the United Nations" which they brought forward last year only to be rejected by the people in the north and south of Korea and the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries the world over, and have nowadays worked out a plan for the "unilateral UN membership" of south Korea.

Both the "unilateral admission of south Korea to the UN" and the "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN" advertised by the south Korean authorities are the same in aim: the permanent division of Korea.

The DPRK Government, as it has stated time and again, clarifying its stand, considers it quite natural for our Republic to be admitted to the UN. But it maintains the stand that the north and the south should not enter the UN separately before the reunification of the country, but enter it as one Korea under the single national title after the realization of the reunification or at least after the enforcement of a confederation, in accordance with the unanimous will of the whole nation for preventing the division of the country and achieving its reunification.

If two Koreas enter the UN simultaneously or south Korea enters it unilaterally, the end result will be that Korea, the state of a single nation, is publicly recognized as two states on the international scene and the division of Korea is frozen.

The United States and the south Korean authorities loudly hold that the "simultaneous admission to the UN" of north and south Korea would help remove the distrust and tension between the north and the south and contribute to the realization of interchange and collaboration. But no Korean believes it.

If the old state of homogeneous nation is divided into two states by force, it will not stabilize the situation, but, on the contrary, it will only increase the constant tension and the source of war and make Korea's reunification more remote.

The south Korean "regime", by origin, being a "regime" framed up under the patronage of US bayonets, can represent none of the south Korean people and, accordingly, it is not qualified to enter the UN.

It is clear that the principle of universality applicable to an independent sovereign state in the admission to the UN cannot be applied to the south Korean "regime" thoroughly dependent on the United States politically, economically and militarily.

Together with the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries across the world, the Government and people of the DPRK will never tolerate any attempt to abuse the authority of the UN for perpetuating the division of Korea.

With no amount of attempt can the south Korean authorities ever cover up their criminal moves in totally opposing the North-South Joint Statement, leading the dialogue between the north and the south to a rupture and seeking the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

(3)

The responsibility for the lack of progress in the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea and for her continued division rests entirely with the United States.

The United States has been occupying south Korea already for nearly 30 years and is obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in every way, persistently pursuing a policy of aggression and war.

The situation of the dialogue between the north and the south and all the developments in south Korea today clearly show how deep the domination of the United States has struck its roots in south Korea and how persistently it tries to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Even after the adoption of the UN resolution last year, which expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be realized on the basis of the North-South Joint Statement, the United States has further intensified its acts of interfering in the internal affairs of our country and hampering the reunification of Korea by taking advantage of its dominant position in south Korea.

—The United States openly prattles that it will not withdraw its troops from south Korea, while preventing the implementation of the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and backing the south Korean authorities' policy of dependence on outside forces.

• The US Department of Defence stated that it has "no plan to change the deployment of the US armed forces stationed in south Korea and there is a great international and political reason to station the US army in south Korea" (Washington, "Reuter", Mar. 1, 1974).

• At the "Seventh South Korea-US Security Conference" held on September 24 and 25 the US Deputy Secretary of Defence declared that "there is no plan for the withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea" and, furthermore, said that the "5-year plan for the modernisation of the south Korean army" designed to bring military equipment and war supplies to south Korea "will be delayed for about 2 years", with assurances to "make efforts to meet the need for a sufficient level of military aid, understanding that it is felt" by the south Korean authorities (south Korean "Radio Chungang," Sept. 24, 1974; Seoul, Japanese Kyodo Press, Sept. 25, 1974).

—The United States has instigated the south Korean authorities to north-south confrontation with arms support, not confining itself to words, but continuously shipping in actuality new-type weapons and combat equipment to south Korea and increasing military aid.

• This year the United States again brought a group of "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers into south Korea from Thailand.

They said this would serve "to strengthen greatly the US fighter planes in south Korea" as this type of fighter plane has high "performance" ("The New York Times", May 26, 1974).

• The US Department of Defence stated that "in fiscal 1974 it is planning to reinforce the ground combat forces of the US army in south Korea and increase the US marine forces in the west Pacific region including the Korean peninsula and Japan by 1,500 men with an aim of defending south Korea" (south Korean "Radio Munhwa", Oct. 3, 1973).

• The United States stated that while reinforcing the US forces, it would continue to give south Korea 1.5 billion dollars of "free military aid" envisaged in the "5-year plan for the modernization of the south Korean army" in order to step up the modernization of the south Korean army as well and is shipping large quantities of military equipment into south Korea.

• The United States sent to south Korea the "commander of the US army in the Pacific", the "commander of the US air force in the Pacific" and the "chief of general staff of the US air force" one after the other to "inspect" the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and "examine the situation" and step up the "perfection of war posture", holding war conclabs with the south Korean bellicose elements (Seoul, south Korean news agency "Hapdong", Jun. 16, 1974).

The United States thus constantly supplies weapons to the south Korean authorities and instigates them to war under the pretext of backing them in the dialogue.

—The United States and the south Korean authorities engineered by it have staged clamorous war exercises almost every day in their simulated invasion of the northern half of the DPRK, stirred up a war atmosphere and constantly aggravated tension.

• On March 21, 1974, the "US command in south Korea" staged a "combat supply" exercise for "testing the capacity of fulfilling combat tasks" of the US army and the south Korean puppet army, by mobilizing a large number of fighter planes and transport planes (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", Mar. 21, 1974).

• In April, the US army again dragged out huge armed forces to the areas of Taejon, south Korea, and conducted a war exercise of launching Nike-Hercules and Hawk missiles ("Stars and Stripes", Apr. 10, 1974).

• On July 13, the United States "urgently airlifted" the reserves of the US army in Hawaii to the air base in Osan, south Korea, and staged for two weeks a clamorous war exercise to cope with a real war under the name of "call-up for service exercise".

Besides, it staged a large-scale "anti-aircraft gun firing exercise" from April 15 to 20 this year, and carried out a "naval gun firing" on the eastern coastal sea in July with the mobilization of "all the fire power of the warships" and staged a "shelling exercise" on April 5, a "chemical exercise" on April 10, and a "tactical exercise in the garrison area" and a "defence exercise" on April 11 (south Korean "Radio Chungang", Apr. 16, 1974; south Korean "Radio Pohang", Jul. 21, 1974).

• On June 26, a "civil anti-air raid" drill was conducted to "cope with a surprise attack of the enemy planes and a real war" with the total mobilization of people in 35 cities, 122 towns and ports throughout south Korea (south Korean "Radio Chungang", Jun. 26, 1974).

• The US imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating armed provocations from the ground, air and sea and military espionage by high altitude reconnaissance planes against the DPRK.

• During the period from January to August 1974, the acts of provocation committed by the US side against the northern half of the DPRK in violation of the Armistice Agreement hit the high of more than 15,500 cases, counting only those officially raised at the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

By so doing, the United States is stirring up a war atmosphere, not peaceful atmosphere in Korea, taking sides with the south Korean authorities that advocate "superiority in strength" and "prevail-over-communism unification" and instigating them to a test of strength and war, not national unity and collaboration.

Owing to the new war provocation racket of the United States, the situation in Korea is getting more strained.

In fact, there exists in Korea today not the "threat of southward aggression" from the north, but the threat of northward aggression from the south.

—At present the United States is zealously drawing the Japanese militarists in the execution of its policy of aggression and war in Korea.

Today, the United States is openly demanding the Japanese militarists to "increase Japan's economic and military aid to south Korea for the modernization" of the south Korean army.

• The US Secretary of Defence testified before US Congress that Japan had assured the "United States that the latter can use the US military bases in Japan to support south Korea in case of emergency" (Seoul, south Korean news agency "Hapdong", May 27, 1974).

• In Tokyo, Japan, in May last the US air force authorities said: "It is expected that there will be a time when the Japan Self-Defence Forces will be expanded on a larger scale to fulfil its missions outside Japan in the future" (Tokyo, south Korean news agency "Hapdong", May 22, 1974).

It is not a secret that they have Korea in minds when they talk about outside of the boundary of Japan.

Some reactionaries of Japan are stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea in all its spheres, political, economic, cultural and military, with a foolish dream of restoring their old colonial domination over Korea by joining in the United States' moves.

But the Japanese militarists must not fail to understand that their aggressive aim stands no chance of realization.

All acts being committed by the US troops in south Korea at a time when the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK advanced a proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA to create a prerequisite to the removal of tension in Korea and the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the DPRK is striving for its realization, clearly show how viciously they are manoeuvring to foster distrust and enmity between the north and the south and break up the dialogue.

The US government authorities are encouraging the south Korean authorities to have the dialogue on the "position of strength" with the promise that the US troops will stay on in south Korea and increase military support. This act is the root cause of the obstruction to the realisation of the North-South Joint Statement stipulating the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In order to implement the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through the north-south dialogue, the US troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of "UN Forces" must, first of all, be withdrawn from south Korea without delay and an end be put to the colonial enslavement policy of the United States toward south Korea.

(4)

Twenty seven years have already elapsed since the United Nations was involved in the Korean question by the United States.

With the dissolution last year of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had been a US tool for aggression against Korea, one of the obstacles to the reunification of Korea was removed. But no radical turn has taken place yet in the solution of the Korean question.

This is because the United States, the author of the Korean division, is still persisting in the policy of aggression and war under the UN flag in south Korea and refusing to withdraw its troops.

The Korean question still remains unsolved. This is no longer tolerable either in the national point of view of the Korean people, or in the light of world peace or the authority of the UN.

The UN should take steps to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag.

The draft resolution "On withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag", submitted by the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries to the 29th session of the UN General Assembly, envisages practical and reasonable measures to remove the basic obstacles to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

The DPRK Government holds that this draft resolution which conforms to the will and aspiration of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world must be adopted without fail at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The United States has no pretext or ground whatsoever to keep its aggression troops stationed in south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the US troops carrying the UN flag is an aggressive act outrageously violating the publicly recognized principles of international law on respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

This is also contrary to the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea after the armistice and runs counter as well to the principles of the North-South Joint Statement aimed at reunifying the country independently without any interference of outside forces.

The "resolution" of the UN Security Council which the United States has so far abused to justify the occupation of south Korea by the US troops was also wrongly adopted in flagrant violation of various provisions of the UN Charter.

That "resolution" was fabricated in a fraudulent way in violation of the principle of unanimity of all the permanent members of the Security Council, without any accurate data of investigation and in the absence of the party concerned.

The "UN Forces" in south Korea are the US troops with the "UN Forces" helmets on.

Now that the shameless mission of the "UNCURK", a US tool of aggression against Korea, came to an end already last year, subject to the unanimous condemnation by the UN member states, it is quite natural that the "UN Forces", one of the two peas in the same pod, should be dissolved and withdrawn without delay.

With no means or ways can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops.

Today it is an irresistible demand of the times that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

It is high time for the US authorities to change their old policy and withdraw their troops from south Korea and thereby remove the stumbling block in the way of dialogue between the north and the south and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

However, the US refuses to give up its attempt to fabricate two Koreas and does not want to pull its troops out of south Korea in disregard of the demands of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the times.

The United States is manoeuvring in various ways to prevent the resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag from being adopted at the UN General Assembly.

It is universally known that it is the United States itself that has so far forced the discussion of the question of keeping the "UN Forces" in south Korea at the UN General Assembly and that under its coercion the UN General Assembly dealt with this question and adopted an unwarranted resolution on it every year.

But now when the situation at the UN has turned to its disadvantage, the United States is trying to bring this question to the narrow limit of the Security Council. This, in the final analysis, is no more than a sinister trick to realize its purpose of permanent occupation of south Korea by making use of its veto at the Security Council.

The current session of the UN General Assembly must naturally take relevant measures to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag.

As it is unable to find any more pretexts to justify the presence of the "UN Forces" in south Korea, the United States is brazen-facedly clamouring of late that "the number of US troops under the command of the UN Forces in south Korea is no more than a few hundreds and almost all of the 38,000 US troops in south Korea are stationed there on the basis of the 'ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact'" (New York, Japanese news agency "Kyodo", Sept. 17, 1974).

When the United States thinks it advantageous to use the name of the United Nations in justifying the occupation of south Korea by its troops, it calls them the "UN Forces", and when it thinks it disadvantageous to wear the helmets of the "UN Forces", it says that the troops are not the "UN Forces". This is one of its habitual gangster-like logics.

The US troops occupying south Korea have all along behaved themselves as the "UN Forces", never opening their mouths without chanting that they cannot get out of south Korea as they are under the "UN resolution". But all of a sudden they say that they are not the "UN Forces". This is a political swindle stemming from their aggressive ambition to permanently occupy south Korea at least and it serves only to show how deeply the US imperialists are now in a predicament.

The United States clamours that the US troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" even if a resolution on the withdrawal of the "UN Forces" may be adopted at the United Nations. But the Korean people will never permit it.

It is a stark historical fact that before the fabrication of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" the US imperialist aggression troops had already crept into south Korea under the flag of the "UN Forces". Nevertheless, they now say that the US troops are stationed in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact". This is a preposterous sophistry and an act flouting world public opinion.

Originally, what they call the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" is an illegal one concocted by the United States with the traitorous regime which can represent none of the people in south Korea in order to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea. The Korean people have never recognized this traitorous pact and declared it null and void long ago.

The south Korean people have never asked and will never ask the US imperialist aggression troops bringing them immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to remain in south Korea.

It is foolish to try to justify the occupation of south Korea by the US troops with a sort of pact concocted between the US imperialists and the south Korean traitorous clique at a time when it cannot be justified even with the name of the "UN Forces".

Besides, the United States is alleging that if the "UN Forces" pull out of south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement in south Korea, there will arise the danger of war. This is also designed to dodge the withdrawal of the US troops.

The maintenance of the armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by the US troops but by the consistent, peaceful efforts of the Government of our Republic.

If the foreign troops which are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and causing the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the "UN Forces" withdraw in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there will arise no other question of guarantee.

But, if there is any question which may arise in the course of the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be dealt with through negotiations between the DPRK and the USA, the parties directly concerned.

As we have already proposed to the US authorities to conclude a peace agreement, there will be no particular problem in this connection either.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be settled through direct negotiations between the north and the south, the parties concerned.

The North-South Joint Statement constitutes a firm basis for such negotiations.

While giving no reply to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement, the US authorities are clamouring only about a sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. This is designed not to withdraw the US troops from south Korea at any cost but to keep Korea divided into two forever and keep a hold on south Korea at least.

In fact, if the US troops stay on in south Korea, it will create the constant danger of war, and once a war breaks out, it will easily develop into a total war.

The United States cannot escape its obligations and responsibility to get out unconditionally, taking along all its troops and various operational equipment, which it shipped into south Korea in the name of the "UN Forces".

If the US troops pull out of south Korea and the interference of outside forces in Korea is removed, the Korean people will solve the question of national reunification with credit in conformity with the will and national interests of the entire people in the north and the south in accordance with the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point proposition of national reunification whose keynote is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south, realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convene a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, enforce a North-South Confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single national title.

The struggle of the Korean people to compel the US troops wearing the helmets of the "UN Forces" to withdraw from south Korea and realize the independent peaceful reunification of their country is part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people against aggression and intervention by the imperialists and for defending national independence and peace.

The DPRK Government is convinced that its just stand and demand for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea will enjoy the active support of the governments and peoples of the socialist countries as well as Asian, African, Latin American countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world.

Pyongyang, October 7, 1974

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